

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 316

ARGUMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENGLISH OPERA.—
MILNER'S BOHEMIAN GIRL. Evening—RIP VAN WINKLE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—ALADDIN.—
BLIND BOGARD.—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Matinee.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 2nd st.—
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Matinee at 2.—LE PETIT FAUCON.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF
WEE WILLY WINKLE. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 25th st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TRUE TO THE LAST.—
BEAR HUNTERS.—ELI HYDE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN
AND WIFE. Matinee at 12.ROOF'S THEATRE, 22d st. between 5th and 6th avs.—
RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 12.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—
MART STUART. Matinee at 12.GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT.—THEY OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA. Matinee.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
MAN AND WIFE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARI-
ETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMEDY VOCAL.—
18th, 19th and 20th. Matinee at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 353 Broadway.—
THE ONLY LADY.—LA ROSE DE ST. FLORENCE. 80.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway.—
NEURO MINSTREL, PARODY, BURLINQUE, 80.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEURO MIN-
STREL, BURLINQUE, 80.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WRECK, HOOVER &
WATKINS MINSTRELS.—COAL HEAVEN'S REVENGE. 80.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOURCES IN
THE KING, ACROBAT, 80. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 743 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 12, 1870.

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THE STUPIDEST THING OUT—The Cox in-
surgio with the administration.MINNIE BATHAM, of Wheeling, who took
the law in her own hands against her seducer
and meted out to him the penalty of death,
has been acquitted of the murder.JOHN CONYDE says the appointment of
Vaughan as Governor of Utah won't answer.
John is in Chicago now, but no doubt he will
hurry to Washington and have it revoked at
once.SENATOR SPRAGUE'S MONEY, it is insin-
uated, defeated Jencks for Congress in Rhode
Island, at the rate of five dollars a head for
free and independent voters. How is that for
low?EUGENIE VISITED NAPOLEON lately at his
prison at Wilhelmshöhe, as stated in our spe-
cial cable telegram. The course of true love
may not run smoothly at times, but love
breaks through barred doors.TWO OR THREE more railroad accidents are
reported this morning. One in South Caro-
lina was somewhat serious, resulting in the
death of four persons and the injury of several
others.HOW HAPPY LITTLE DELAWARE MUST
BE!—She has always been famous for raising
the earliest crops of strawberries, "raspberries
and huckleberries"—now she has renewed her
fall crop of Sausburgs.OUR ORIENTAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN AD-
VICES, which will be found in another part of
the HERALD, contain much interesting news.
Our correspondents on the isthmus and in the
principal cities on the South Pacific coast sup-
ply all things of interest in those localities.

The Peace Attitude of Russia.

In another column will be found an inter-
esting special correspondence to the HERALD
from St. Petersburg, in which, as nearly as
may be, the position and feelings of the Rus-
sian government in relation to the existing
war between France and Prussia are officially
as well as pointedly set forth.

Russia, so long the bugbear of timid diplo-
matists in Western Europe, claims at this
hour of the nineteenth century to be an en-
lightened as well as a mighty Power. The
traditions of Nesselrode have been abandoned
in all but the broad, abstract views which that
statesman cherished for the safety and honor
of the vast realm to which his genius gave so
exalted an influence at the moment when
Napoleon I., having trampled all the rest of
Europe under foot, recoiled from the banks
of the Moskwa in utter dismay before the
resistance and self-sacrifice of a people
whose martial courage was but the out-
ward symbol of their devotion to their prince
and their country. Another epoch of Russian
history came in with the Czar Nicholas and
has continued in progressive expansion with
the accession of Alexander to the imperial
throne. The ideas which made Peter the
Great the leading monarch of his time, in his
honest respect for the toiling people and his
wise efforts to bestow upon his native land the
practical improvements and advantages already
acquired by Western nations, have found an
advanced interpreter in Alexander, who is
recognized by his contemporaries as a man of
most amiable disposition in private life, a deep
thinker, an accomplished scholar, a wise coun-
sellor, and, in all respects, a truly able intel-
lect. For these reasons, also, and as an in-
evitable deduction from the rest, the reigning
Emperor of all the Russias abhors the sangui-
nary horrors of war and loves the very name
of peace. This noble tendency of his mind
has been repeatedly proved on occasions when
the brusque word of a mere military martinet
in his exalted place would have cost the
lives of thousands of poor wretches on
his Asiatic frontiers or in some of the
agitated towns of his German principalities.

Last spring his long conferences with the King
of Prussia at Ems, as our correspondent re-
minds us, led him to hope that there was no
danger of any rupture of the European peace,
and when the Hohenzollern-Spanish difficulty
subsequently arose it was largely to his
influence that the withdrawal of the German
Prinze might have been ascribed. Alexander
hoped that such withdrawal would end the
trouble. When, however, the war at last
burst forth and began to assume European
proportions, it was the Russian Emperor's
judicious management which prevented Aus-
tria on the one hand and the Scandinavian
countries on the other from taking part in the
quarrel. This line of policy, which Alexander
deemed the best for his people, was main-
tained in the very teeth of public sentiment
at home, which altogether favored France.
Moreover, discovering the existence of a secret
treaty between France and Austria, by the
terms of which the latter Power was to send
an invading force of two hundred thousand men
into Prussian Silesia on the signal of a victory
gained by France on the right bank of the
Rhine, Russia, without wading through the
tedium of diplomatic forms, promptly signified
her determination to oppose any such extension
of the area of the war. Her remonstrance
was emphatic, and it was heeded. Austria
withdrew from her equivocal attitude, and any
demonstration that she may now attempt, as
the despatches published this morning fore-
shadow, can only be for the benefit of peace,
unless the Prussian government has come to
the doubtful conclusion of braving the opinion
of all Europe. In a few words, then, the
bearing of the Czar and his counselors has
been equally wise, dignified and benignant—
worthy of a great sovereign and a mighty
people in a juncture of vast responsibility.

Again, after the terrible collapse of the
French empire at Sedan, Alexander once
more, even while complimenting King William
of Prussia on his wonderful success, inter-
ceded for the sake of moderation and a generous
dealing, and his efforts now are directed to a
settlement of the sad conflict and the restora-
tion of a cordial peace.

Far from being hostile to the republican
government of France as recognized by the
will of the people, the Czar has directly pleaded
in its favor, and by the force of his example
induced both England and Austria to join him
in recommending an armistice and a final
peace to Prussia. That Russian diplomacy
does not look with fear and dislike upon the
principle of republicanism in the abstract, in
countries where it meets the requirements of
the people and the time, may be honestly in-
ferred from its protection of Swiss independence
in 1815 and its earnest friendship for the
American Union in our recent struggle for
existence.

The policy of Russia to-day is peace. She
is struggling to extend her railroad system, in
which she has 1,000,000,000 roubles invested,
throughout the empire; to develop her vast
internal resources; to ameliorate the condi-
tion of her 70,000,000 subjects; to civilize
and Christianize the motley tribes acknowl-
edging her sceptre, and to prepare her way
through kindly channels for the grand control
that awaits her in the East.

While we cannot admit that the thinkers and
travellers of America—many of whom are pub-
licists and some of whom have both traversed
and studied the Russian empire and system
thoroughly—are always at fault, we can readily
accord to the reigning Czar and his Cabinet
the credit of heartily cherishing peace, of
detesting war, of seeking to localize and
restrict the quarrels that political ambition
awakens among their neighbors; of favoring
rational liberty and progress at all times, and
of desiring to go hand in hand with their
friend—our own great republic—in all things
that are for the benefit of their mighty State
at home and for the good of mankind.

That the friendship of Russia and the Russias
for our own country is real we have had con-
stant and convincing proof. The Czar Nicho-
las, during his entire reign, showed every pos-
sible favor to Americans visiting his realm or
sojourning there for either pleasure or busi-
ness. He employed American engineers upon
the most flattering terms in the construction of
his railways, harbors and fleets, and lavishly
received our men of science, of literature and
of commercial, manufacturing and mechanical
skill with marked distinction. He was wont
to express to leading men from the United

States the utmost admiration for the character

of Washington and his brother soldiers and
patriots, and to predict a brilliant future for
this republic. His successor now on the im-
perial throne has, from first to last, manifested
similar sentiments, and has practically illus-
trated them upon every proper occasion. In
1861 Alexander resisted all the blandishments
of Napoleon III., who tried every means to
win him over to a European coalition against
us. In doing so he spoke of our Union as
"a blessing and a necessity to mankind."

Fortunate, indeed, is it, therefore, that such
a Power, so strong, as well as so enlightened,
at its seat of government, and controlled by a
man of such exalted views as Alexander,
holds the fastnesses of the North and the East
of Europe at a moment so pregnant with the
fate of Old World civilization. Her immense
political weight is the ballast of the Con-
tinent, as her sensible policy may yet be-
come its guiding star. Russia in the
Old World and the Great Republic in the
New have each a civilizing and restraining
mission. In many respects, although in a
different light, they are the complement of
each other, and form, even now, the true
"balance of power" to steady the nations. In
the earlier phase of our national life the At-
lantic ocean was the chief scene of commer-
cial activity, but in these later years our gaze
has been directed to a far grander area of en-
terprise upon the broad Pacific. San Fran-
cisco and the noble seaport cities that are
springing into vigorous life along the bays
and inlets of the Columbia river and Puget
Sound look wistfully across to the splendid
trade of eastward-advancing Russia, which
begins to debouch from the abounding waters
of the Amoor. The opulent products of Asia
roll down to the sea, awaiting the gold and
silver of California and her sister States,
which thrill back the tidings over wires and
rails that never rest to our own glorious Em-
pire City. The hundreds of millions of Ori-
entals who within another generation are to
virtually feel the sway of Russia will, through
her and with her, gladly hail the splendid in-
crease of American liberty and prosperity. In
such an alliance, as it exists to-day, and as
it shall be cemented and developed into joint
action in years no longer distant, mankind has
substantial guarantees of peace at last. The
statesman is no doubt already living who, in-
formed by the true spirit of American fore-
sight and sound sense and imbued with the
genuine fervor of Christian freedom, shall
utter words at Washington which, re-echoed
from St. Petersburg, will impose silence and
reconciliation where tumult and discord now
trample down the law and consign thousands
to violent death. Such may well be the lofty
aim of the two really leading Powers of the
earth—America and Russia.

The Military Situation.

The French have undoubtedly retaken
Orléans. If any doubt had remained of that
fact it would be dissipated by the inevitable
proclamation of the general commanding, to be
followed immediately by the proclamation of
Gambetta. General Paladine has announced
his victory in a congratulatory order, and
there remains no doubt of that much; but that
the Prussians are in full retreat on Chartres
and Etampes, and that the entire Army of the
Loire is moving forward to the relief of Paris,
are matters that still require something more
than the general cable despatches to induce full
belief in their truth. The French have such
a habit of hallooing before they are out of the
woods that we must take their utterances with
a liberal margin for the enthusiastic hopefulness
that has become an element of their character.
With King William it is different. When he
announces an event we are pretty sure that
it has occurred. He has fully earned a
character for veracity that entitles us to
take him at his word the first time. We may
therefore conclude that Neuf Brisch, in
Alsace, has surrendered. This is the last re-
maining stronghold of France in that debat-
able province, except the fourth class fortress
of Bitsche, that has not been taken by the
Prussians. They will soon hold undisputed pos-
session of at least one of the Rhenish provinces
that they claim, and with the movement on
Lyons, will overrun the other. The Prussian
troops have already commenced dismantling
the fortress just surrendered into their hands,
evidently intending to take out the fangs while
they have the snake by the neck. The armies
under General Michel at Lyons, and under
General Cambrel in the Vosges, still present a
determined front to the Prussian corps under
Prince Frederick Charles charged with the re-
duction of Lyons. Chagny is to be firmly de-
fended, and a heavy force is marching out of
Lyons to meet the enemy outside the walls
and slay his progress.

TOO MUCH FREEDOM NOT GOOD FOR
FRANCE.—Napoleon does not believe in the
capacity of the French people to endure free
institutions. He accuses himself for having
weakly consented to the removal of the last
existing check to the right of free assemblage,
and says that the privilege was abused to an
unlimited extent; that public meetings be-
came tumultuous, and that assassination, poi-
soning, rebellion and the most abominable
passions were openly preached to the masses
and urged upon them as the best and only
means of saving the country. We have seen
the outcropping of this licentious spirit re-
cently in Paris, Tours, Lyons, Marseilles and
Perpignan. The ex-Emperor is right. The
French system is too weak for over-indul-
gence.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—Referring to
the Western project for removing the national
capital, the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat
says:—

The movement is now really weak—not nec-
essarily, it might be a mighty power. Most of
the States west of the Alleghenies acquiesce in the re-
moval, but in nothing else. Ask any one of the
Western States where they would have the seat of
government of the nation removed to, and the
answers will be as various as the States are
numerous.

If this removal of the capital project ever
comes to anything it will have to be carried
out on the plan of the Iowa boys who fought
for shares in an unexpectedly found treasure—
the biggest boy got the lion's portion.

Now "HONEST TOM MURPHY," they say, is
to retire or be retired for his failure to turn
the tide in our late election. Well, as no man
can serve two masters, so no man in our cus-
tom House can give satisfaction to both Fen-
ton and Conkling, and that's the trouble with
Mr. Murphy.

A New and Promising Movement for Peace.

The neutral Powers of Europe seem to
have been aroused at last to the stern
necessity imposed upon them, even by regard
for their own national interests, to intervene in
the now hopeless struggle between Germany
and France, and to prevent the victor from
utterly crushing out the vanquished. A
despatch from Brussels to London, and received
here by cable last night, intimates, with a
strong probability of its truth, that an arrange-
ment has been effected by four neutral Powers
for an arbitration of the questions now pend-
ing in the terrible tribunal of war. These
four Powers are, of course, England, Russia,
Austria and Italy. Russia is said to have
taken the preliminary measures for assembling
a European Congress; and the conditions of a
peace, equitable and acceptable to both France
and Prussia, are said to have been laid down.
We have had so many stories of peace move-
ments which ended in nothing that we are
naturally sceptical about this one; and yet the
necessity of such a movement on the part of
the neutral Powers is so immediate and press-
ing that we are inclined to lend credence to it.
We hope that the great neutral Powers of
Europe will adopt and insist upon General
Grant's famous motto, "Let us have peace."

The City and Its Suburbs.

We are surprised to find a city journal
of some intelligence ascribing to purely local
political causes the fact that so many of our
citizens locate themselves in the surrounding
suburbs—for example, in Brooklyn, in West-
chester, on the Jersey side, and so forth. To
attribute this to any oppression in the way of
taxes resulting from Tammany rule, as this
journal would have it, is simply very silly and
exceedingly ridiculous. People live in Brook-
lyn because they can obtain houses there for
one-third of the rent which they would have
to pay anywhere within travelling distance of
their business on Manhattan Island. They
are buying property there for just the same
reason, because the prices of real estate are
not excessive, while the prospects of an im-
mense advance in the value of property is a
matter of certainty, in view of the magnificent
Park, now ripe in full beauty; the bridge now
in course of erection, uniting the two cities,
which will be completed in a few years, and
also the great convenience of the city rail-
roads, which are much ahead of New York in
comfort, good management and pleasure in
travelling. All these advantages send New
Yorkers to Brooklyn to live and to speculate
in real estate, and not the high rate of taxa-
tion in this city, nor anything which the
Tammany ring has any desire to do, as alleged
by our contemporary.

Every great city has its suburbs, and in most
cases the suburbs are the most attractive por-
tions of a metropolis. They are the quiet
resting places of the wearied denizens of a
great city, whose daily toil finds relief from
the noise and bustle of the day. They are the
garden spots which, happily for human
comfort and health, fringe the great dull mass
of brick and mortar which constitutes the
daily prison house of so many thousands of
our population. Without such suburbs as we
enjoy on the East and North rivers
much of the attraction which New York
presents to strangers would be lost. With its
rapidly improving environs New
York must become to America what Paris
was to Europe before the days of her terrible
sorrow came upon her. As the wealthy
people of Europe flocked to the French capital
as the great centre where their wealth
could purchase the most refined enjoyment,
the largest variety of pleasure, the most cos-
mopolitan experience of life, so do our men of
fortune, whether they come from the large
cities of the West, the East or the South,
come to New York to spend their money.
And so it must be. Strangers from distant
parts of the country cannot be indifferent to
the charms of our suburban surroundings.
Our own citizens certainly give evidence that
they do not despise the beauties of Brooklyn,
for instance, because thousands of them make
it their home; not, however, for political rea-
sons, as foolishly alleged, but for reasons of
economy and comfort.

A Special Telegram from Lille.

By special telegram from France to Lon-
don, and thence by the cable to New York,
we have a very important and interesting news
exhibit of the situation for war as it presented
in Lille yesterday. Lille, formerly the
seat of the Dukes of Burgundy, and the prize
of French conquest in 1667, remains staunch
in its allegiance to the nation. Its govern-
ment and people have prepared for a siege—
prepared methodically and with economy. Its
citizens were at work every moment for the
production of war material. The citadel, bar-
racks, magazines and ramparts were placed in
complete order. Five hundred guns were
ready for its defence. Six lines of railroad
brought in food from the surrounding country.
Lille, therefore, as will be seen by our special
telegram, "made ready" for the crisis, avoid-
ing the errors of Metz and Strasbourg. The
municipal annals of Lille speak of former
siege and bombardment. The allied armies
under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince
Eugene took it, after a three months' siege,
in the year 1708. It was bombarded by the
Austrians in 1792, and will most likely be hon-
ored by a shot from the Prussians in 1870, if
only for the purpose of enabling the munici-
pality to note in the city records the improve-
ment which has taken place in the matter of
artillery development.

ONE OF THE DESPATCHES from Tours reports
the French forces to be in a good position at
Chagny—a town on the Lyons Railroad—and
that forces had left Lyons to meet the German
army. But little has been made public of the
operations in that part of France. The German
forces advancing on Lyons are under the com-
mand of General Von Werder. They cannot
have made any considerable headway as yet
if they have not reached Chagny, that place
being eighty-seven miles from their objective
point.

THE GOVERNMENT AT PARIS, or that half
of the provisional government of France which
remains in Paris, has, it appears, appropriated,
and according to law, the money in the savings
banks, whereby the sufferings of the poor are
much increased. The question recurs how
long can this French government stand upon
such a financial basis as that? The answer
is, the concern is a failure and must soon col-
lapse.

Austria and Prussia—Hands Off.

We print a large amount of telegraphic
matter, most of it special, relative to German
consolidation and to Austrian and Prussian
sentiment. At Versailles, the headquarters
of King William, while the war is watched
and conducted the consolidation of Germany
is being successfully arranged. Baden, Hesse
and Wurtemberg have no difficulties, and the
scruples of Bavaria, which are notoriously
encouraged by Austria, are reported to be
not serious. The confederation of Germany,
North and South, with King William as Em-
peror, may be regarded as a settled question.
Austria naturally opposes, because Austria
knows that her German provinces will not
remain out of the Union. In our telegraphic
columns to-day it will be found that in the
Germany of the future, in the empire that is to
be, Austria will have no voice. This is a
wise and proper arrangement. The rumor
that Austria has declared war against Prussia
is a good enough Wall street dodge, but it
will not affect the issue of this war or hinder
the consolidation of the greatest nationality
on the European Continent, perhaps, in the
world. In this connection it deserves to be
noted that Prussia will not at this stage of
the struggle allow of any interference. Until
Napoleon went into this war Von Bismarck,
who is both a good and a great man, had a mission;
but his mission is no more. Say what Austria
or Russia may, the Germans in Europe mean to
be one; and Austria and Russia will have to sub-
mit to the inevitable. Henceforward France
will find it necessary to keep the peace, and
the descendants of Rudolph of Hapsburg and
of the Czar Peter must turn their eyes to the
rising sun.

More Work for the Grand Jury.

Notwithstanding that City Judge Bedford
was enabled to congratulate the community
upon the decrease of crime only the day be-
fore yesterday, it is singular that the criminal
history of that same night left a very remark-
able return of bloodshed and violence upon
the record. A fierce attack was made by a
gang of ruffians upon the premises of Harry
Hill, in Houston street, and the proprietor
was beaten savagely, although it appears that
the place was occupied at the time by an ex-ser-
geant of police and other officers, enjoying
the entertainment of the saloon. Two or
three more very violent affrays also occurred
in the city about the same time, arising, no
doubt, out of the election excitement—a fact
which would admonish us that the Grand Jury
have a good deal more work to do; and, as
they are still in session and under the active
influence of Judge Bedford, these later out-
rages will no doubt receive their attention.
Election times are always provocative of vio-
lence, and we must expect that the rough and
desperate elements of society will run loose
and play desperate pranks just now. How-
ever, we need not fear while we have vigilant
magistrates and intelligent grand juries to
bring the criminals to justice.

The City Government—What the People Expect.

The people of this city by their vote on
Tuesday gave a pledge of their renewed con-
fidence in the Tammany leaders. What do they
expect in return? They expect that the
heads of the departments of the city govern-
ment will be more active and assiduous than
ever in the performance of their duties. They
expect that the public works, including all the
street openings, gradings, the extension of the
boulevards, and so forth, will be pushed
forward with a view to economy, as well as
to progress; that the Department of Public
Parks will not relax its present activity in
beautifying the city from the Battery to Har-
lem river. The people have endorsed the
conduct of the gentlemen at the head of these
departments. They have confidence in their
integrity, their skill and their willingness to
serve the interests of the city. Having re-
posed fresh confidence in these officials, by
the endorsement of the Tammany ticket, the
people are not likely to be disappointed in their
expectation that the city government will be
carried on in an honest and economical man-
ner. Some of our best citizens are members
of the public departments. In their hands the
interests of the city may be considered safe,
and so the people evidently thought when
they gave that overwhelming majority for
Tammany on Tuesday.

ONE OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S WISEST ACTS.

The selection of so able a statesman and sound
jurist as ex-Attorney General Caleb Cushing to
repair to this city and consult with the federal
and State authorities and counsel on the sub-
ject of pending difficulties was one of the
wisest acts that has yet distinguished the ad-
ministration of President Grant. It required
the exercise of a high order of legal knowledge
and calmness of temper to dispose of the knotty
points in dispute, and the emergency was happily
met in the person of Mr. Cushing. It should
be a cause of congratulation to all our citizens
that the controversy has been happily settled,
at least for the present, and that its disposi-
tion was not left to such hot-headed digni-
taries as Marshal Sharpe and other officials of
the Hotspur class.

REPUBLICAN FEUDS AND FACTIONS.—The
recent election results in New York, Mary-
land, Tennessee and Missouri tell the story;
but they leave General Grant master of the
situation in Congress, which is a great thing.

THE CORDIAL RECEPTION Archbishop Spaulding
received from his friends in Baltimore on
his return from his visit to Rome was among
the most striking demonstrations of the day.
To be thus loved and honored is a jewel in
memory's casket that but few men are blessed
with in this our day and generation.

A DESPERADO in Marshalltown, Iowa, has
been killed by his wife, she having drawn a
revolver and shot him three times while he
was brutally beating her. The inferred fact
of her having the revolver about her person
in the house is highly suggestive of how plea-
santly this couple must have lived together.

WHAT the important captures made by the
French fleet amount to is not stated, but if
there be any truth in the rumors current in
London yesterday on the subject we shall
doubtless learn to-day. Thus far, although
France has, perhaps, a better navy than
England, her fleets have only been distin-
guished for what they could have done and
did not do during the exist-

Special Letters from Paris.

By balloon from Paris to Tours, and thence
to England and by the European mail at this
port, we have a series of special letters from a
correspondent resident in the French capital.
The communications are dated to the 27th of
October. They convey a picture of Paris
society as it presents in the face of a great na-
tional danger, its levities and demoralizations,
its hopes and doubts and fears. The represen-
tation is not encouraging. Paris, as our writer
observes, had "been petted to death," and the
Parisians languish in their manliness under
their present reverses. City residents, par-
ticularly Americans, met with adventure and
novel and romantic incidents at almost every
step which they took in the streets. Some few
of these are narrated with excellent effect.
The mind of the populace was distracted,
first by a continual contrivance of plans to get
out, next by the constant study of how they
themselves, if out, or their friends then out-
side, could get in, and thirdly by the endeavor
to mature some plan or other by which to get
rid of the Prussians, or, at the very least, to
injure them severely. A very interesting
statistical table, which sets forth the amount
of the population of Paris as it was at the time
of the Prussian approach, as it has varied in
numbers during the siege and as it aggre-
gated in total at date, is embodied in the let-
ter, with a considerable amount of useful
matter besides. From the headquarters of the
Prussian army at Versailles we have a special
letter, in which the writer describes Paris
outside the fortifications, taking Meulan as
his standpoint. This despatch presents the
panorama of the siege, a very beautiful and
eloquent one, no doubt, to the Prussian sol-
diers, but one which serves to assure the
world still more emphatically of the rapidly
approaching municipal doom of Paris—the
coming of the *dies ire* to its metropolitan en-
joyments.

MORE HELP FOR CUBA.—The latest news
from Port au Prince announces that a schooner
and a steamer recently touched at Curacao,
having on board about forty thousand dollars'
worth of all kinds of arms and a large quan-
tity of ammunition. The belief is that the
vessels are Cuban craft and that the war
material is intended for the Cuban insurgents.
General Quesada is supposed to accompany
the expedition. If the news proves as stated
it is evident that the Cubans have profited by
repeated failures and by this time know the
value of secrecy. Silence is a good ally in
most cases of this nature.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.—The French Bazaar
will be opened next Tuesday evening. On
each following day the public will be admitted
from one o'clock until ten o'clock P. M. The
German bazaar, which was held in the same
place, yielded \$72,498. It will not be the fault
of the ladies, who are specially interested in
managing the French bazaar, if it does not attain
a similar success. America will virtually re-
tract all her professions of gratitude for the
early sympathy and aid of France if she
shall now fail to improve so pressing an oppor-
tunity to make them good by a most liberal
endorsement. The example of San Francisco
and New York in holding fairs for the benefit
of the French victims of the war is likely to be
followed by many other cities throughout the
Union. Newark and Philadelphia are